ATTACHMENT B

REMARKS

By this amendment, Applicant has made certain changes to the claims in order to overcome minor objections of the Examiner so as to expedite an allowance in this case. In addition to minor wording changes and the correction of a claim dependency, the claims have been amended so as to reflect the claimed invention relating to the cleansing composition wherein recombinant human serum albumin is dissolved in a liquid soap, and new claim 57 has been drafted which is also directed to this subject matter. In short, despite almost seven years of patent prosecution, the Examiner has yet to find a reference which discloses or even remotely suggests the use of recombinant serum albumin in a cleansing composition utilizing a liquid soap, and it is clear that none of the prior references cited by the Examiner are in any way relevant to the present invention. Accordingly, for reasons as set forth in more detail below, the application as presently amended is clearly patentable over the prior art references cited by the Examiner which are substantially different than the present invention, and do not disclose or make obvious the present claims.

As an initial matter, in the Official Action, the Examiner pointed out a few minor inadvertent errors in the claims, including the wrong dependency in Claim 53 and the inadvertent omission of a comma after "agent" in Claim 50. By the present amendment, these objections are overcome and should now be withdrawn.

In the Official Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 54-56 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) on the basis of the Mausner patent US 5254331, but considered claims 50-53 relating to the cleansing composition with recombinant serum albumin not anticipated by

Mausner. In light of the present amendments wherein recombinant serum albumin is now employed in the claims, the Examiner's rejection under Section 102 is now moot and should be withdrawn.

Accordingly, the only remaining rejection was to Claims 50-56 on the basis of the Mausner patent which relates to a skin cream composition that has nothing to do with cleansing compositions or liquid soap, the Miller European patent 180968 which relates to an albumin cosmetic product which has nothing to do with cleansing, as reflected in the fact that the Miller patent teaches one to cleanse the skin using a cleansing agent prior to using its cosmetic product, and the Tarelli reference which does not appear to be particularly relevant to the claims and is apparently only cited to refer to the advantages of recombinant human serum albumin (HSA), advantages which were already disclosed in Applicants' own specification. In short, not a single reference nor any combination of references either discloses or makes obvious Applicant's claimed invention which is directed to the use of an effective amount of recombinant human serum albumin in a cleansing composition using a liquid soap.

As indicated above, it is submitted that the Examiner has simply not shown even remotely the disclosure of the use of recombinant human serum albumin in any cleansing composition, much less one utilizing a liquid soap as in the presently claimed invention. To the contrary, the Examiner has cited two references which, despite the fact that the Examiner argues contain materials that allegedly can be used as surfactants or detergents, are completely silent about any use in cleansing, and in one of those references actually states directly that the cosmetic composition **is not a**

cleansing composition and actually **requires the use of a cleansing agent in addition to the cosmetic because this product has no cleansing ability.**

In particular, starting with the Miller reference, EP 180,968, this reference relates to an anti-wrinkle skin composition which uses human serum albumin, and does not in any way disclose or suggest any cleansing composition, much less the specific one as set forth in Applicants' claims. In the case of the Miller reference, not only is there a total absence of any reference to cleansing properties, much less cleansing using a liquid soap, the reference actually teaches that one **must used a cleansing agent before even applying the anti-wrinkle product** disclosed in the reference. Specifically, at page 5 of the Miller reference, the use of the Miller composition as an anti-wrinkle agent is disclosed, and the reference specifically states that "before the HSA preparation is applied to the skin, **the skin is cleansed and dried, such as by cleansing with soap and water or by use of a cleansing cream."** See Miller reference, page 5, lines 1-4. In other words, the Miller reference itself concedes that its anti-wrinkle composition is **not** a cleansing composition or a soap, and thus this reference **teaches away** from the present invention and is not relevant whatsoever to the claimed invention.

Moreover, the Mausner reference cited by the Examiner also does not disclose or make obvious **any** cleansing composition made utilizing human serum albumin, much less one in the form of a liquid soap, and accordingly the reference is **completely silent** about the use of its composition in any cleansing application, much less one using a liquid soap as in Applicant's claims. In particular, Mausner relates entirely to a skin cream composition which is utilized "to prevent or correct deleterious effects on the

skin such as stress, sensitivity, irritation, wrinkles, improve firmness and elasticity of the skin, and exert significant improvement of the skin barrier effect against external aggression." See Mausner, Col. 1, lines 24-33. Similarly, in the entire patent which stretches over 18 columns of information about the Mausner composition, **not a single word** is said about any use of the composition as a cleansing composition, much less use of the composition in a liquid soap as is the case in Applicant's claimed invention. Accordingly, it is apparent that there is no teaching, disclosure, or remotest suggestion in Mausner by which one would come up with the present invention, a cleansing composition wherein recombinant human serum albumin is combined with a liquid soap. Moreover, the Mausner reference itself **teaches away** from the invention since it refers to certain ingredients which might be used as emulsifiers or surfactants, but remains **completely silent** about its used as a cleansing composition, which is not surprising since **it is not a cleansing composition, nor could it be used for one.**

Since the Mausner reference only disclosed compositions which are **not** cleansing compositions, it is hard to understand the Examiner's position that this reference is even relevant to the present claims which relate to a cleansing composition containing an effective amount of human serum albumin. In this regard, the only argument that the Examiner has made is that the Mausner compositions contain ingredients, such as steareth-21 which, if one selects one of many possible definitions of this compound, may act as a surfactant. Such a position is totally unfounded. In fact, steareth-21 is a common ingredient in a wide variety of products and compositions, many of which are **not** cleansing compositions or liquid soaps.

In particular, steareth-21 is a common emulsifier used in numerous products which are **not** cleansing compositions or liquid soaps, as is confirmed by a quick search of patent the literature. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,968,490 (excerpts attached) discloses the use of steareth-21 in a deodorant or antiperspirant composition. Does the inclusion of steareth-21 make a deodorant a "cleansing composition", much less a liquid soap? Next, U.S. Pat. No. 5,693,670 (excerpts attached) discloses the use of steareth-21 in a sunscreen composition. Does this make the sunscreen composition a cleansing composition, much less a liquid soap? Even further, U.S. Pat. No. 6,548,074 (excerpts attached) discloses the use of steareth-21 in a silicone elastomer emulsion which may be used as a cosmetic composition, and yet again this is clearly **not** a cleansing composition.

One could go further and ask, if steareth-21 was placed in a solution of mud, would that now become a cleansing composition? If it was placed in a muscle cream, a wart remover, or even whipped cream, would it make those products cleansing compositions, much less a liquid soap? The answer is obvious that the presence of an emulsifier such as steareth-21, or any other conventional ingredient that the Examiner can recite that is used in compositions that are clearly **not** cleansing compositions, much less a liquid soap, does not make such compositions into cleansing compositions, and simply underscore the fact that the Examiner has no basis to argue that the Mausner reference discloses or even remotely suggests the claims of the present invention.

In short, the Mausner reference cited by the Examiner does not remotely disclose or make obvious the use of recombinant human serum albumin in a cleansing

composition wherein the albumin is dissolved in a liquid soap, and this is totally irrelevant to the present claims. Moreover, for reasons as stated above, neither the Miller reference, which specifically **distinguishes itself from any reference relating to a cleansing composition,** nor the Tarelli reference, which at most relates to advantages of using a recombinant protein which have already been recited in Applicant's specification, have absolutely any relevance to the claims as well, and thus cannot be combined with the Mausner reference to disclose or make obvious the present invention.

Accordingly, the Examiner's rejections on the basis of the cited prior art, insofar as applied to the claims as amended, is respectfully traversed and should be withdrawn.

In light of the amendments and arguments as set forth above, Applicants submit that the present application overcomes all prior rejections and has been placed in condition for allowance. Such action is earnestly solicited.

END OF REMARKS

US005968490A

United States Patent [19]

Sun et al.

[11] Patent Number: 5,968,490

[45] Date of Patent: Oct. 19, 1999

[54] **ANTIPERSPIRANT DEODORANT COMPOSITIONS**

[75] Inventors: **Wei Mei Sun**, Palatine; **Zhu-ning Ma**, Oak Park; **Maximo M. Panitch**, Skokie; **Ramiro Galleguillos**, Glendale Heights, all of Ill.

[73] Assignee: **Helene Curtis, Inc.**, Chicago, Ill.

[21] Appl. No.: **09/151,329**

[22] Filed: **Sep. 11, 1998**

Related U.S. Application Data

[60] Division of application No. 08/646,945, May 8, 1996, Pat. No. 5,833,965, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 08/199,499, Feb. 22, 1994, abandoned.

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **A61K 7/32**; A61K 7/11; A61K 7/00

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **424/65**; 424/66; 424/68; 424/70.1; 424/70.21; 424/70.27; 424/70.28; 424/400; 424/401

[58] **Field of Search** 424/65, 66, 68, 424/70.1, 70.21, 70.27, 70.28

[56] **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner—Shelley A. Dodson
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Matthew Boxer

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Gelled or solid topically-effective compositions comprising a topically-active compound, like an antiperspirant compound; a borate crosslinker; a surfactant, and preferably, a nonionic surfactant or nonionic surfactant blend; a carrier comprising water; and, optionally, a hydrophobic compound, are disclosed.

25 Claims, No Drawings

(EXCERPTS)

10. The antiperspirant composition of claim 1 wherein the antiperspirant compound is an astringent salt comprising aluminum, zirconium, zinc, or a mixture thereof.

11. The antiperspirant composition of claim 1 wherein the antiperspirant compound is selected from the group consisting of aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum-zirconium tetrachlorohydrate, an aluminum-zirconium polychlorohydrate complexed with glycine, aluminum-zirconium trichlorohydrate, aluminum-zirconium octachlorohydrate, aluminum sesquichlorohydrate, aluminum sesquichlorohydrex PG, aluminum chlorohydrex PEG, aluminum zirconium octachlorohydrex glycine complex, aluminum zirconium pentachlorohydrex glycine complex, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex glycine complex, aluminum zirconium trichlorohydrex glycine complex, aluminum chlorohydrex PG, zirconium chlorohydrate, aluminum dichlorohydrate, aluminum dichlorohydrex PEG, aluminum dichlorohydrex PG, aluminum sesquichlorohydrex PG, aluminum chloride, aluminum zirconium pentachlorohydrate, and mixtures thereof.

12. The composition of claim 3 wherein the nonionic surfactant blend comprises: (i) a first nonionic surfactant having an HLB value of about 10 or greater, and (ii) a second nonionic surfactant having an HLB of less than about 10, wherein a sufficient amount of the first nonionic surfactant is blended with a sufficient amount of the second nonionic surfactant to provide the nonionic surfactant blend having the HLB value of about 10 to about 18.

13. The composition of claim 2 wherein the nonionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene ethers of fatty (C_6–C_{22}) alcohol, a polyoxypropylene ethers of fatty (C_6–C_{22}) alcohol, a dimethicone copolyol, an ethoxylated alkylphenol, a polyethylene glycol ether of methyl glucose, a polyethylene glycol ether of sorbitol, and mixtures thereof.

14. The composition of claim 2 wherein the nonionic surfactant comprises methyl gluceth-20, methyl gluceth-10, PEG-20 methyl glucose distearate, PEG-20 methyl glucose sesquistearate, PEG-200 castor oil, C_{11-15} pareth-20, ceteth-8, ceteth-12, dodoxynol-12, laureth-15, PEG-20 castor oil, polysorbate 20, steareth-20, polyoxyethylene-10 cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene-10 stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-20 cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene-21 stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-10 oleyl ether, polyoxyethylene-20 oleyl ether, an ethoxylated nonylphenol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated octylphenol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated dodecyl phenol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated fatty (C_6–C_{22}) alcohol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, polyoxyethylene-20 isohexadecyl ether, dimethicone copolyol, polyoxyethylene-23 glycerol laurate, polyoxyethylene-20 glyceryl stearate, PPG-10 methyl glucose ether, PPG-20 methyl glucose ether, a polyoxyethylene-20 sorbitan monoester, polyoxyethylene-80 castor oil, polyoxyethylene-15 tridecyl ether, polyoxyethylene-6 tridecyl ether, and mixtures thereof.

15. The composition of claim 12 further comprising laureth-2, laureth-3, laureth-4, PEG-3 castor oil, an ethoxylated nonylphenol, ethoxylated octyl phenol, ethoxylated dodecylphenol or ethoxylated fatty (C_6–C_{22}) alcohol having less than 9 ethylene oxide moieties, PEG 600 dioleate, PEG 400 dioleate, and mixtures thereof.

16. A gelled or solid antiperspirant composition comprising:

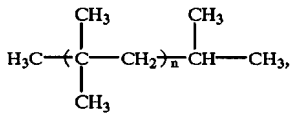
(a) about 5% to about 30% by weight of an aluminum halide, an aluminum hydroxyhalide, a zirconyl oxyhalide, a zirconyl hydroxyhalide, an aluminum zirconium glycinate, or a mixture thereof;

(b) about 0.8% to about 7% by weight of boric acid, sodium tetraborate, or a mixture thereof;

(c) about 1% to about 50% by weight of a nonionic surfactant blend comprising: (i) a first nonionic surfactant having an HLB value of about 10 or greater, and (ii) a second nonionic surfactant having an HLB of less than about 10, wherein a sufficient amount of the first nonionic surfactant is blended with a sufficient amount of the second nonionic surfactant to provide the nonionic surfactant blend having the HLB value of about 10 to about 18; and

(d) an aqueous-based carrier.

17. The composition of claim 16 further comprising 0% to about 50% by weight of a hydrophobic compound selected from the group consisting of a volatile cyclic siloxane, a volatile linear siloxane, a nonvolatile linear siloxane, isohexadecane, isoeicosane, isopropyl myristate, a polyphenylmethylsiloxane, 1-decene dimer, a mineral oil, isostearyl alcohol, cetearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, isostearyl benzoate, a hydrogenated polyisobutene, a C_{12}–C_{15} alkyl benzoate, tetrabutoxypropyltrisiloxane, a volatile hydrocarbon having a formula



wherein n ranges from 2 to 5, and mixtures thereof.

18. The composition of claim 16 wherein the first surfactant is selected from the group consisting of isoceteth-20, ceteth-20, dimethicone copolyol, an ethoxylated nonylphenol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated dodecylphenol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated octylphenol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, steareth-10, PEG-20 glyceryl stearate, steareth-20, POE(6)tridecylether, PEG-80 castor oil, steareth-21, polysorbate 20, an ethoxylated fatty (C_6–C_{22}) alcohol having at least 9 ethylene oxide moieties, and mixtures thereof.

19. The composition of claim 16 wherein the second surfactant is selected from the group consisting of laureth-4, laureth-3, laureth-2, DEG-8 dioleate, an ethoxylated nonylphenol having less than 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated octylphenol having less than 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethoxylated dodecylphenol having less than 9 ethylene oxide moieties, an ethyoxylated fatty (C_6–C_{22}) alcohol having less than 9 ethylene oxide moieties, and mixtures thereof.

20. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said composition is for treating or preventing malodors associated with underarm odor.

21. The composition according to claim 1, wherein the surfactant is present in an amount of about 1% by weight of the composition.

22. The composition according to claim 1, wherein said surfactant is a nonionic surfactant.

23. A method of treating or preventing malodors associated with human perspiration comprising topically applying an effective amount of an antiperspirant composition to human skin, said composition comprising:

(a) about 1% to about 40% by weight of an antiperspirant compound;

(b) about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of a borate crosslinker;

(c) about 0.5% to about 70% by weight of a surfactant; and

US005693670A

United States Patent [19]

Philippe et al.

[11] Patent Number: 5,693,670

[45] Date of Patent: Dec. 2, 1997

[54] **COMPOSITION CONTAINING A DIHYDROXYACETONE PRECURSOR**

[75] Inventors: **Michel Philippe**, Wissous; **Remy Tuloup**; **Armelle de Salvert**, both of Paris; **Daniel Sera**, L'Hay Les Roses; **Pierre Fodor**, Garches, all of France

[73] Assignee: **L'Oreal**, Paris, France

[21] Appl. No.: **534,314**

[22] Filed: **Sep. 27, 1995**

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 24, 1994 [FR] France 94 12686

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **A61K 31/235**; A61K 31/12

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **514/545**; 514/675

[58] **Field of Search** 514/675, 545

[56] **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner—Zohreh Fay

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a composition, which may be cosmetic or dermatological, Containing at least one dihydroxyacetone precursor. The invention also relates to a composition, which may be cosmetic or dermatological, containing at least one dihydroxyacetone precursor and a compound capable of converting this precursor into dihydroxyacetone. Finally, the invention relates to such a composition packaged in a specific manner and to the use of the composition for artificial tanning of the skin.

21 Claims, No Drawings

(EXCERPTS)

According to the second object of the invention, and in a particular embodiment of the latter, the compound capable of cleaving at least one ester bond may be any nucleophilic compound acceptable in cosmetics. Thus, alcohols, thiols, amines or anions may be mentioned.

Among the amines, a hydroxylated amine such as, for example, 3-amino-1,2-propanediol, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-amino-2-methylpropanol, 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol, glucamine or N-methylglucamine, or an amino acid such as, for example, lysine, arginine or histidine, will preferably be chosen.

Among the anions, a carboxylate anion such as, for example, fatty acid salts, amino acid salts or lipoamino acid salts will preferably be chosen.

Enzymes are the second large family of compounds which are capable of cleaving at least one ester bond and which may be used in the invention. Examples which may be mentioned are hydrolases, among which there will be mentioned, in a non-limiting manner, lipases, esterases or proteases. In the lipases, a pig pancreatic lipase such as that sold under the name Type II by the company Sigma or alternatively lipolase SP 644 sold by the company Novo-Nordisk will preferably be chosen.

According to the second object of the invention, and in another particular embodiment of the latter, the compound capable of cleaving at least one ester bond may be used at a concentration ranging from 0.1% to 30% and preferably ranging from 0.5% to 15%.

It is, however, preferable in the common use of such compositions to arrange matters such that hydrolysis of the esterified DHA derivative takes place only at the moment of application of the compositions. It is thus advantageous to provide packaging such that the esterified derivative and the compound capable of cleaving at least one ester bond are packaged so as not to be in contact with each other.

A third object of the invention thus relates to a composition in which the esterified derivative and the compound capable of cleaving at least one bond may be packaged so as not to be in contact with each other.

The two separate compartments joined together may, for example, constitute a single packaging in the form of a flexible tube, such that the esterified derivative and the compound capable of cleaving at least one ester bond are mixed together only when each of them is expelled from its own compartment. This expulsion may or may not be simultaneous. Mixing will take place during application.

Another form of packaging with two separate compartments joined together may be such that the esterified derivative or the compound capable of cleaving an ester bond is encapsulated in the form of microcapsules, spherules or any other form known to those skilled in the art, and is packaged in the presence of the other component of the invention in a different form, which is itself known to those skilled in the art.

In a cosmetic or dermatological form of this packaging, the non-encapsulated part of the invention may be a cream, a gel or any other form known to those skilled in the art.

There is nothing to prevent the two components from each being encapsulated. Here also, those skilled in the art know how to prepare such forms.

The release will take place during application, by crushing of the capsules under pressure exerted by the user, and the compositions thus released will be mixed together.

Regardless of the embodiment of the invention, in a cosmetic or dermatological application, it may also contain any other cosmetically or dermatologically acceptable constituent usually used in this type of composition, and in particular additives used to increase the effectiveness of the DHA originating from hydrolysis of the derivative.

The cosmetic or dermatological composition according to any one of the embodiments of the invention and, in particular, the separate compositions respectively containing the esterified derivative and the compound, may be provided as an oil, a gel, an emulsion or a vesicle dispersion.

A fourth subject of the invention relates to the use of these cosmetic or dermatological compositions for the purpose of artificially coloring the skin.

A fifth subject of the invention relates to a process for the artificial coloring of the skin using, by application, a composition as described above in the text.

Having generally described this invention, a further understanding can be obtained by reference to certain specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting unless otherwise specified.

Examples of compositions according to the invention will now be given in a non-limiting manner.

EXAMPLE 1

Self-tanning suncream

A. Emulsion containing the dihydroxyacetone ester:

Oily phase:	
Steareth-2 (surfactant)	3%
Steareth-21 (surfactant)	2%
PPG-15 stearyl ether (surfactant)	29.5%
Dihydroxyacetone palmitate	14.6%
Aqueous phase:	
Phenoxyethanol (preserving agent)	0.5%
Water	qs 100%

B. Emulsion containing lipase:

Oily phase:	
Steareth-2 (surfactant)	3%
Steareth-21 (surfactant)	2%
PPG-15 stearyl ether (surfactant)	29.5%
Aqueous phase:	
Phenoxyethanol (preserving agent)	0.5%
Lipase SP644	2%
Water	qs 100%

Emulsions A and B are placed in two separate compartments and mixed together at the moment of application to the skin.

After application to the skin, the product obtained gives the skin a progressively tanned coloration.

EXAMPLE 2

Self-tanning suncream

A. Emulsion containing the dihydroxyacetone ester:

Oily phase:	
Steareth-2 (surfactant)	3%
Steareth-21 (surfactant)	2%
PPG-15 stearyl ether (surfactant)	29.5%

(12) **United States Patent**
Mohammadi

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,548,074 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Apr. 15, 2003**

(54) **SILICONE ELASTOMER EMULSIONS STABILIZED WITH PENTYLENE GLYCOL**

(75) Inventor: **Fatemeh Mohammadi**, Hebron, CT (US)

(73) Assignee: **Elizabeth Arden Co., division of Conopco, Inc.**, New York, NY (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/533,876**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 22, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/145,128, filed on Jul. 22, 1999.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **A61K 7/00**; A61K 31/695

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/401**; 514/63

(58) **Field of Search** 424/401; 514/63

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Primary Examiner—Alton Pryor
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Herbert Dubno

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Cosmetic compositions are provided which include a silicone elastomer, a volatile siloxane, water and pentylene glycol. These compositions are emulsions which have improved phase stability as a result of the presence of pentylene glycol. The systems are also microbiologically preserved without the need for other added traditional preservatives.

7 Claims, No Drawings

(EXCERPTS)

provide product stability. Particularly preferred preservatives are methyl paraben, propyl paraben, butyl paraben, imidazolidinyl urea, sodium dehydroacetate and benzyl alcohol. The preservatives should be selected having regard for the use of the composition and possible incompatibilities between the preservatives and other ingredients in the emulsion. Preservatives are employed in amounts ranging from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition. In a preferred embodiment, preservatives (antimicrobials) will be absent from the composition with the exception of pentylene glycol which has preservative activity.

Minor adjunct ingredients may also be included such as fragrances, antifoam agents, opacifiers and colorants, each in their effective amounts to accomplish their respective functions.

Except in the operating and comparative examples, or where otherwise explicitly indicated, all numbers in this description indicating amounts of material ought to be understood as modified by the word "about".

The following examples will more fully illustrate the embodiments of this invention. All parts, percentages and proportions referred to herein and in the appended claims are by weight unless otherwise illustrated.

EXAMPLES 1–8

A series of cosmetic compositions typical of the present invention are reported in the Table below. These are gel emulsions.

TABLE I

	EXAMPLE (WEIGHT %)							
INGREDIENT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PHASE A								
Carbopol 1382 ® (2% Active in water)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Disodium EDTA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Butylene Glycol	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Glycerin	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Pentylene Glycol	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	2.0
Allantoin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trehalose	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Water	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.	Bal.
PHASE B								
Herbal Extract	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Borage Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tridecyl Salicylate	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Stearyl Alcohol	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Steareth-2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Steareth-21	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Amphisol A ®	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamin E Acetate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Phenonip ®	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PHASE C								
Silicone Copolyol (EM-97)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cyclomethicone (DC 345 ®)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Silicone Elastomer Mixture (35% Elastomer Solids in Cyclomethicone)	35.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	55.0	35.0
Fragrance	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
PHASE D								
Water	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Potassium Hydroxide Solution (45% Active)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
DL-Panthenol	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
PHASE E								
Algae Extract	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Phytoester	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Water	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

EXAMPLE 9

This example provides physical stability data on gel emulsions of the present invention. A base composition essentially identical to Example 1 (but without butylene glycol or glycerin) was employed as a vehicle for storage stability testing. Formulation A included 5% pentylene glycol within the base composition. Formulation B included 5% propylene glycol as a replacement for the pentylene glycol. Table II reports the viscosity change effects of freeze and thaw cycling (between 4° C. and 43° C.).